O. BROWNLOW, Editor & Proprietor.

KNOXVILLE, TENN. Saturday Morning, Suptember 4, 1863.

To the Public.

Having seen the false statements in the New York Hereld, and New York Temes, to the effeet that I have turned Secessionist and bure been making speeches in the camps at this place, to Velunteers, proposing to volunteer and urging them to fight ; and having received several letters, and verbal measages, from friends, complaining of my change, and some from Secessionists congratulating me, I deem it proper to state my position, if I can, in unmistakeable terms. I do this, because I do not wish to pass with my old Union friends and co-laborers, far less than I am, nor with the Secessionists for more than I am.

I have the same opinion n . . I the heresy of Secession, and of the . at I men who brought about a dissolut - or the Union, and of the motives that pro. hem, that remonths, I have entertained for the incu and expressed in a thousand form . I never can sanction the one, or confids in tile other. I have never visited any military sucampment since the war opened, nor have 1 made any speech, of any sort, to any company of Vol-

As I am not a candidate for martyrdom, or imprisonment during the war, and as I have been overpowered, first, by the action of the State at the ballot-box; and next, by the military power of the State, I have determined to moderate in my tone, to cease the course of warfare I have waged, and to yield to the necessity upon us -a necessity none of us can avert. I have resolved to give my readers the news, as I get it from the papers, and let them draw their own inference. I fought editorially, as long as I could accomplish anything by fighting, and in my retirement to a position of neutrality, I carry with me, MY UNCHANGED PRINCIPLES, and shall cherish them to my latest hours in life!

East Tennessee, with her Union majority of 20,000 voters, having failed to declare herself the State, when she could and ought to have done so; and the Federal Government having failed to sustain the Union sentiment of East Tennessee, when it could and should have been done, it is now too late to attempt either. So far as I am individually concerced. I will not be a party to any mad scheme of Rebellion, gotten up at this late day, or to any insane attempt to invade this end of the State with Federal troops. And any portion of the Union men of Bast Tennessee, who may be crazy enough to embark in either enterprise, and suffer utter ruin, as they are bound to do, shall not, when "the times of these calamities be overpast," reflect on me for having advised such a course.

I have many old friends and co-laborers in the Union cause, dispersed throughout East Tennessee, who think that I ought weekly to pitch into the State and Confederate Governments, and into everything, and every body connected with Secession, regardless of consequences; and the more so, as I conduct the only Union paper left in the Southern Confederacy. Not being impressed with any such sense of duty. I most respectfully decline the honors and hazards of so brave and independent a course. And if there is any gentleman in the Union ranks, in this end of the State, who is desirous to try his hand in it, I will cheerfully yield him my position? But before he embarks, as a new-beginner, I will apprise him of the fact that we are in the midst of a fearful Revolution and Rebellionthat the Civil law has given way to Military rule-and that, if he is fool enough to attempt such a course, the Military authorities in the South, are not fool enough to tolerate it! I come down from my extreme position, not of choice, but of necessity, and I frankly confess that I have not the courage to meet, in open combat, unarmed as I am, eleven States in arms, and in full uniform !

If I am not now understood, I am wholly incapable of expressing myself, upon this question. W. G. BROWNLOW. Sept. 5th, 1861.

Vulgar and Profane Language.

There is not a closer connection between the thoughts and actions of a man, than there is between the words and thoughts. Words are the expressions of the thoughts, and they have a power to react upon the soul, and leave the stain of their corruption there. A young man allowing himself to use vulgar and profane words, has not only shown that there is a foul spot upon his mind, but by uttering such words he adds fuel to the flame, which may in the end consume his soul. A man may not be able to control his thoughts, but he can control his words. It was the secon. tric Lorenzo Dow, who said we can't prevent birds from flying over our beads, but we can keep them from bailding nests in our hair. We can't prevent evil thoughts, but we can control the tongue, and we ought to see that no vulgar or profans words are pronounced by it.

There are two reasons, if no more, why young men should not blackguard or swear, gentlemen; and next, they cause others to reflect upon their parents for not having raised them properly. Young men should never utter words in any company, which they would | Cholera was staying I is Church members

most that ev .

pub, 80 ! The Petersburg Supress, of the Blat uit., gives the particulars of the surrender, to the Pederal forces under Gen. BUTLER, of the Forts above named. The bombardment and capture of these Forts, by a powerful Fleet of twelve Regiments of men, equal to 12,000, which sailed from Old Point on Monday was a week ago, kader the command of Gen. Butler, is fully confirmed, the Petersburg Express states, by pastice from Newburn, N. C.

The Confederates fought bravely, with twenty 32 pounders mounted on the fort. Their ball and shot gave out, leaving on hand as much as twenty wagon loads of powder. The Federal forces took about six to eight hundred prisoners, only ten or twelve making their escape. Commodore Baron and Col. Bradford, both fate of the United States Navy, are among the prisoners. Also, W. B. Thompson, Engineer in charge, Maj. Andrew, Commandant of the Port, Col. W. F. Martin, Meet: Col. Gillem, and Maj. Johnson, are also prisoners, all valuable officers.

Fort liatteras is situated on the outer coast of North Carolina, about 20 miles from Cape Hatteras. Fort Clarke is about two miles North of Hatteras. The Federal forces gain great advantage in occupying these Forts. Pamlico Sound, is about twelve miles in width, and as much as twenty at points, washes the most fertile portion of all that State; and into this Sound empty innumerable streams, penetrating far into the interior, and navigable for the Federal gun bocts. Two of these streams reach the towns of Newbern and Washington. Great alarm prevails at Newbern, and the citizens are moving out. The alarm extends to Elizabeth City, and in all the neighborhoods and towns on the shallow waters navigable for light draught Steamers, entering into the Sound. Having gained access to the Sound, the gun boats and Steamers can annoy the citizens of the interior.

Generals Zollicoffer and Caswell.

The Register of the 3d inst., gives to its readers the meanest, the most malicious, and every way villainous article, that has yet appeared in that filthy receptacle of the productions of the liars, cowards, scoundrels, and defeated office-seekers who write for its polluted columns, and forge letters with a view to procure the assassination of Johnson, or the stealing of money from Lawrence!-The article in question, is aimed at Generals Zollicoffes and Caswell; and although they are not named, they are pointed out in unmistakeble terms, as baving their cars stuffed by Lincolnites, charged with listening to the cry of conciliation, and with having daily poured into their ears the most suitable poison! The article counsels the banging of Union men, and protests against showing any quarters to the leaders in East Ten-

The whole truth in relation to these officers, and their operations here, and the real ground of complaint against them, we will state in plain words, and without any effort at display. True, we have never been in their Camps, nor have they visited us, though we have been a close observer of what has passed. The only " poison" we have ever poured in the ears of either or any of the military men in command here, was to send a message by an Aid, to one of the Generals, to please order the Cavalry to desist from riding their horses rapidly, or otherwise upon the sidewalks of the two leading streets in East Knoxville. This we did as Mayor.

But these Generals have both acted with promptness, and firmness-doing what they believed to be their daty-alike protecting the rights of citizens and soldlers. We have not heard their conduct consured, but spoken of in terms of praises except by the ultra Secession clique here, who seek to control every thing and every body, for their own base and selfish ends. These Generals have done a great deal towards calming down the troubled elements, and reconciling the people of this end of the State. This is really the offence they have committed. We have here, a cowardly pack of pative cowards and assassins, who have desired the "Civil and Military Authorities" of the State, to take up their quarrels, and avenge wrongs which they have never had the pluck to do! There are others of them, who have taken offense at these Generals for not recommending their relatives to the Confederate authorities for positions in the army, when the dissipated habits, and talents of the parties disqualified them for serving as even privates. Others have not been allowed jobs and contracts, and chances for speculations and thefts, that they doemed themselves entitled to, and qualified for in an eminent degree. This is the whole story briefly related, and known to be true in this

No wonder the volunteers and officers are cursing and denouncing the Register, as a hoods and efforts to stir up strife! In some instances, the newsboys have been driven out of Camps and forbidden to bring the paper among them.

The Petersburg Express states that They forfeit by doing so, the character of Res, W. M. Kerr, of the Holston Conference, has gone into the army, and is attached to Gen. Ployd's Brigade, If Mr. K. has now, as great a horror for death, as he had when the be ashamed to atter to the presence of the close in the law he list year of a

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ual should be prose utterance of open toucing to actition a against the regular of trample upon the inst induige in criticism. I tration and those in never do with his approx

tion or consent. government in its scrup, tional restraint upon its

We have no doubt of the truth of the foregoing statement, and in fact, we have the same from the lips of the same gentleman residing in Meniphia. It satisfes us of the liberality and conservative disposition of the Confederate Authorities at Richmond; but it does not destroy our had opinion of the sneaking, deceitful, and corrupt villains in Raut Tennessee, who have urged the suppression of our paper, and our arrest

But one thing remains to be done, now, and that is for the Confederate Government to put all corrupt partizans out of office where they can handle letters and papers. They have recently turned that corrupt villain, Stewart, out of the Post-office at Murphy. N. C., who has been opening letters, and refusing to hand out our paper, and they have put an honest man in his place.

How Long will the War Last?

The question is frequently propounded, how long will this war continue? It is difficult to answer this question. And when we respond to it, it is guess work with us, for the most part. Still, we have reflected much upon the subject, and we have formed opinions. We believe the war will continue during the administration of Lincoln, say four years longer. In the next Presidential race. there will be two caudidates in the old Government-one for carrying on the war, and the other a peace candidate, and the latter will be elected by an overwhelming majority, for by that time, the real people will all be sick of the war, and clamorous for peace, upon almost any terms.

These are our opinions, formed upon the faith of the lights belofe us, and we give them for what they are worth. In the mean time, thousands of lives will be lost on both sides -some on the battle field, and some from sickness and exposure. Great suffering will be experienced. Vice will stalk abroad with unblushing effrontery. And general banktuptcy will ensue, both North and South .-Our voice is therefore for stopping the war.

An Unmitigated Falsehoood.

The Knoxville Register undertakes to give a list of the names of Union men who have gone over into Kentucky from East Tennessee.

Mr. Boyd, the Lincolnite from Carter, stated to Mr. Neijson, that he started at night from Brownlow's house, in this city, to cross into Kentucky.

This statement is wholly untrue. No man by the name of Boyd, or by any other name, from Carter county, or any other county, bas started from our house to Kentucky, any night within the last six or twelve months. This statement has been munufactured to order, as most of the statements in that paper are. We have no idea that any man ever told the poor Devil of the Register any such thing. If he were told so, it was by some one concerned in forging the Johnson letters to Amos Lawrence. That was a bright operation! And yet, the corrupt scoundrels who perpetrated the forgery, walk these streets in day time, and denounce Union men as Lincolnites. The Register knowing all about the forgery, and the attempt to steal Lawrence's money, paraded it before the public as evidence strong as Holy Writ, of Johnson's abolitionism! But your forgers are caughtthey are known-and the end of the matter is not yet!

A Case in Point.

A young lad, full of patriotism, and indignant towards all traitors to the South, was parading on our streets not long since, and calling lustily for "three groans for Brownlow!" An individual present addressed the chivalrous Southerner thus: "Do you recolleet when your Mother lived in a certain house in an unfinished state, sick, and Brownlow's wife sent her several blankets to keep her and you from freezing, and eatables time and again, to keep you from starving?"

This silenced his battery, and made him look blank, as it reminded him when he had been grouning for Brownlow's blankets, bread and

We have heard of a certain maiden of uncertain years and antumnal appearance-a writer of bad original, and an adopter of other first rate poetry-addicted to society into which she has been pushed, rather than invited, equal to this lad, on the score of ingratitude! Go it lads and ladies! You are now finding d-d dirty lying sheet, abounding in false- a market for your talents. May you check up this was spirit, become the recipients of many more favors in life, and mediums of communieation between the extremes of North and South !

"The Union, the Constitution, and the Enforcement of the Laws." ALLEGIANCE.

HENRY CLAY'S IDBA OF 17. "IF KENTUCEY TO MORROW UNFURLS THE BAN-NER OF RESISTANCE UNJUSTLY, I NEVER WILL FIRE TARREST HANNEL, I OWE A PAP ALS A VO VI IN I ST. will

Gen. Fremont has proclaimed Law in Missouri. The proclamation arounds to unqualified, unlimited, Dictatorship. It sets aside existing State laws, and places orerything at the disposal of the Military powor. Such are some of the fruits of war, and is. The eleven Second States are united in similar rule must and will prevail, ere long, in Kentucky, if not in Tennessee and other | East Tennessee and North-West Virginia, and border States, by the contending parties.

Fremont is concentrating a large army in Missouri, preparing to conduct the war upon a large scale. He is a man of Military talents, of great powers of endurance, brave, and we should say rather reckless. His government has full confidence in his abilities to conduct the campaign to a successful termination.

We copy the Proclamation from the Nashville Patriot :

The State of Missouri under Martial Sr. Louis, Aug. 31 .- The following procla-

mation was issued this morning ! HEADQUARTERS WINTERS DEPARTMENT, Fr. LOUIS, Mo. Aug. St.

Circumstances, in my judgment, of sufficient urgency remire it necessary that the Community General of the Department should assume the administrative powers of Department should assume the administrative powers of the State. Its disorganized condition, the helplessness of the civil authority and the total insecurity of life and the devastation of property by builds of unrelevers and maranters who infect very nearly every county in the State, and avail themselves of the public miscartunes and the vicinity of a heatife fires to gratify private and neighborhood venguance, and who find an enemy where-ever they find plumber, finally demanded the severest measures to repress the daily increasing crimes and out-rages which are driving off the inhabitants and ruining the State.

In this condition the public safety and the success of our arms require unity of purpose without let or hinder-ance to the prompt administration of affairs. In order, therefore, to suppress disorders, to maintain,

In order, therefore, to suppress disorders, to maintain, as far as practicable, the public peace, and to give accurity and protection to the persons and property of loyal citizens. I do hereby extend and declare established martial law throughout the entire State of Missouri, and the lines of the army of occupation in this State are for the present declared to extend from Leavenworth by way of the posts of Jeff-rson City, Bolia, and Tronton, to Cape Girarieau on the Mississippi river. All persons who shall be taken with arms in their hands within these lines shall be tried by court martial, and if found guilty shall be shot.

The property real and personal, of all persons in the State of Missouri, who shall take up arms against the United States, or who shall be directly proven to have taken active part with their enemies in the field, is declared confiscated to public use, and slaves, if any they have, are hereby declared freemen. All persons whe

of this order, railroad tracks, bridges or telegraphs shall suffer the extreme penalties of this law.

All persons engaged in treasonable correspondence, is giving or procuring aid to the enemies of the United States in fermenting tumults, in disturbing the public tranquility by creating and circulating false reports or ncendiary documents, are in their own interest warned that they are exposing themselves to sudden and severe punishment. All persons who have been led away from held to be presumptive evidence against them; the object of this declaration is to place in the hands of the millitary authorities the power to give effect to existing laws and to supply such deficiencies as the conditions of war demand, but it is not intended to suspend the ordinary tribunals of the country where the law will be adminisered by the civil officers in the usual manner, and in their customary authority, while the same can be peace ally exercised.

The commanding General will labor vigilantly for the public welfare, and in his efforts for their safety hopes to obtain not only the acquisscence but active support of the

John C. Premont. Major General, Communding

The Supreme Judgeship.

We are authorized and requested to ansounce WM. F. Cooper, Esq., of Nashville, as a candidate for the Judgeship, made vacant on the Supreme Beach by the resignation of Judge Caruthers. The tickets for this and the adjoining counties, will be furnished ready paid for, at Mr. Barry's Job Office in this city, and at our office. The election is on the 5th of October. Mr. Cooper is well qualified for the position, and stands high with the members of the Legal pro-

fession, as a Lawyer of talents and integrity. We are also authorized and requested to announce CHANCELLOR RIDLEY as a candidate for the same office. Judge R. is a man of excellent character, and will adorn the Bench. There are two other candidates in the fieldall Middle Tennesseans, and it is the Middle Division that has to furnish the Judge, under the Constitution, and the people of that section are most interested in the contest .-The vote in East Tennessee will be light.

Fort Macon Threatened!

We learn from the Petersburg Express, that the Federal Fleet in command of Gen. Butler, was in sight of Fort Macon, on the evening of the 1st inst,, and that an an attack was expected next morning. Fort Macon commands the entrance to Beaufort Harbor, and is the most formidable fotification on the coast of North Carolina. The Confederates are well fortified, and the Express says, will resist with daring and determination. A fleet of twelve or fifteen war steamers, well manned, undertaking the bombardment, will prove very formidable.

This bombardment of Southern Forts, commenced, will be kept up all winter, and extend along the entire Southern coast. What the end of all this will be, we are unable to conjecture. Much depends upon the vigor with which the work is conducted, and the energy with which it is resisted.

Excitement in Kentucky.

The excitement in Kentucky is very great, and is daily increasing. The Legislature being strongly Union, has convened at Frankfort, and the Secession Governer does not incline to act with thee, but in opposition .-Arresta are being made, and a conflict between the two parties is certain, and close at hand. The Telegraph lines will be destroyed, and the Railroads seized boon. There is evidently a settled purpose to rush the State out of the Union, and there is as a determin. ed purpose on the part of the Unionists to adhere to the Federal Government. The result will be, that Kentucky will be made a great battle ground, and that too, before a great while. Indeed we look for the news from Kentucky, with as much interest as we do to the news from the Potomac. The inor of the rest A feet the there that from

the state of the state

Both Parties are Descived.

We are satisfied from what we gather from different sources, that both the Borth and Booth are deserved as to the status of this war. The North thinks that there is a greater division of sentiment in the South than there prosecuting the was, with the exception of they are resolved to fight to the death, with or without pay.

On the other hand, the South supposes that there is a strong Peace party at the North who are embarrassing the Government, and that they find it difficult to raise men and money for the war. Yais delusion, this! The North, at present, is united, and they have at their command any number of men, and any amount of money. Their programme is to carry on the war, until they succeed, and then to best up for peace.

We think that after a vigorous war of four or five years and after bundreds of millions are spent, both sections are bankrupted and hundreds of thousands are slain in battle. that strong Peace parties will spring up in both sections, and demand peace, and that a treaty will be effected, leaving us all just where we began.

Jefferson Davis on Treason.

Jeff, Davis, in the summer of 1848, in Fanouil Hall, thus pronounced an anathema upon traitors and treason in language to be remembered. He was then bitting the Abelitionists who swore to maintain the Constitution, with just such mental reservations as he seems to have been making when he took the oath in the Senute:

AMONG CULPRITS THERE IS NONE MORE ODI-OUS TO MY MIND THAN A PUBLIC OFFICER WHO TAKES AN OATH TO SUPPORT THE CONSTITUTION or the common defence and general weither of the cla-VET RETAINS TO MINSELF A MENTAL RESE. VATION THAT HE WILL WAR EPON THE PRINCIPLES HE HAS SWORN TO MAINTAIN, AND EPOS THE PROPERTY RIGHTS, THE PROTECTION OF WHICH ARE PART OF THE COMPACT OF THE US.

IT IS A CRIME TOO LOW TO BE NAMED REFORM THIS ASSEMBLY, IT IS ONE WHICH NO MAY BELF-RESPECT WOULD EVER CORMIT. 70 WEAR THAT HE WILL SUPPORT THE CONSTITU TION-TO TAKE AN OFFICE WHICH BELONGS IN MANY OF ITS RELATIONS TO ALL THE STATES. AND TO USR IT AS A MEANS OF INJURING A PURTION OF THE STATES OF WHICH HE .S THUS THE REPRESENTATIVE, IS TREASON TO EVERYTHING HONORABLE IN MAN. IT IS THE BASE AND COWARDLY ATTACK OF HIM WHO GAINS THE CONFI-DENCE OF ANOTHER, IN ORDER THAT HE MAY

Parson Hicks' Letter.

Wm. Micks, of North Carolina, a member of the Holston Conference, and a very active Secessionist, publishes a long and bitter letter in the Nashville Christian Advocate, abusive of those who do not see as he sees. As he is a Methodist Preacher, the little Register, of this city, copies that portion of his effection taking us off. In setting forth the fixed purposes of those acting with him in Carolina. he says that they will maintain their ground despite "the pitiful whinings of abolitionize! Southerners, the prayers of the dastadly crowd on the border, or the priestly earned from Beecher, Breckinridge, Cartwright, and Brownlow & Co.,

Our reply to this attack is brief. If Mr. Hicks intends to say, or insinuate that we are an abolitionized Southerner, he is a liar; and if he intends to characterize us as a dastard. he is himself a secundrel. And in either case, his bold and unequivocal perversion of the truth, is not made praise-worthy because he chances to be a Preacher!

The Memphis Argus.

A friend informs us that this paper, occasionally assaults us with great bitterness, through its editorial columns. We don't see the Argus, and have no wish to exchange with it. Its Editor is a Northern man, and to make himself at all acceptable to Memphis, he has to be more witra in his defense of the South, than native Southerners, whose hdelity is not questioned. Beside, he has been published in one of the Memphis papers, by a resident citizen there, as having once served a term in a New York Pententiary. This statement we give as a reply to all he may say. To be abused by a convict out of a Northern Penitentiary, we consider a compliment. Our whole course in life, has been one of opposition to jail-birds, members of the chain-gang, and to Penitentlary folks!

Jackson on Secession-

Gen. Jackson, in his nullification message

of January 16, 1833, says : "The right of the people of a single state, to above thomselves at will, and without the consent of the other States from their most selemn obligations, and hasn'd the liberties and happiness of the milions composed this Union cannot be acknowledged. To say that sel-State may at pleasure second from the Union, is to so that the United States is not a nation."

Twenty thousend Austrian Rides have passed through Indianapolis to St. Lonis, for Gen. Fremout, to be used in the was now going on in Missouri.

APPEARANCE OF GEN. McClaulas .- A per and ink sketch of Gen. McClellan represent him as " of almost boylah appearance; look ing 25, but probably ten years older.) of Napoleonic figure, slightly inclined to fullness about the waistband—has a good bead firm? planted by a neck of bovine force upon ampi shoulders; hair snugly cropped, but not him ruddy and brown complexion, blue eyes, nort springing from his forshead at a sufficient angle to indicate character, clean cut chinand a mouth the lines of which indicale good humor and firmness in about equal proportions. In dress be might readily pass for suasion," wearing bloss and pants of blue a private soldier of the Rhode Island " per

SALT.

Octore President SALT B at a co